

# MILITARY ASSISTANCE

International Military Education and Training  
Foreign Military Financing  
Peacekeeping Operations

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International Military Education and Training  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IMET	49,810	57,748	65,000

National Interests:

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance that provides training on a grant basis to students from over 130 allied and friendly nations. In many countries, it is the only military engagement tool available. IMET advances U.S. national interests through:

furthering U.S. national security by establishing and maintaining effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations which culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.

increasing the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain basic democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights.

Military training provided under the IMET program is professional and non-political, exposing foreign students to the U.S. military organizations, procedures and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. Training focuses primarily on professional development but may also include technical training. The English language proficiency requirement required for IMET participation establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. It also facilitates the development of important professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access and influence in a critical sector of society which often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments.

A less formal, but significant, part of IMET exposes students to the American way of life. This popular program of sponsorships, field trips, and guest speakers informally introduces IMET students to democratic values, civil and human rights, and the rule of law. Expanded IMET (E-IMET) courses perform a similar function but in a more structured atmosphere. The curriculum of E-IMET courses fosters greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military. E-IMET is an effective means of promoting democratic values and key to U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.

Objectives & Justification:

Achievement of the objectives is accomplished through training to augment the capabilities of the military forces of participant nations to support joint operations and interoperability with U.S. forces.

IMET objectives are specifically achieved through a variety of military education and training activities conducted by the DoD for foreign military and civilian officials. These include

formal instruction involving over 2,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations for approximately 10,000 foreign students.

The FY 2002 request for IMET reflects an increase of \$7.3 million over the FY 2001 allocation. Almost one half of this increase will support the expansion of training programs with Partnership for Peace (PfP) countries as well as the newest NATO members (Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland). The request also seeks to increase funds for countries in Africa and the Western Hemisphere where IMET is effective in maintaining U.S. influence and assisting countries in transitions to democracy. Over one-third of the IMET funds for FY 2002 will be provided to these two regions.

The IMET program is an investment in ideas and people which has an overall positive impact on the numerous students trained under the program. For a relatively modest investment, it presents democratic alternatives to key foreign militaries and civilian leaders. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of U.S. military doctrine and operational procedures, military cooperation is strengthened. This cooperation leads to opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning and combined force exercises that facilitate interoperability with U.S. Forces. Additionally, access to foreign military bases and facilities is notably facilitated through the IMET program.

The IMET program supports regional stability and democracy goals in a number of ways:

Increased evidence and demonstration of militaries in fostering the promotion of civilian control of the military, improved civil-military relations, and support for democratization;

Continued opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, combined forces exercises, and U.S. access to foreign military bases, facilities, and airspace;

Promulgation of military regulations that improve military justice systems and procedures in accordance with internationally recognized human rights;

Increased number of U.S.-trained foreign military and civilian personnel in military, defense ministry, and legislative leadership positions. Elevation of these students in positions of prominence within their government bureaucracy has a positive effect on support for U.S. policies;

Continued improvement of governments' ability to utilize their defense resources, particularly U.S.-origin equipment, with maximum effectiveness, thereby contributing to greater self-reliance and interoperability with U.S. forces.

The following table shows the FY 2002 IMET request. Further information on individual country programs may be found in the respective country narratives.

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Angola	-	50	100
Benin	356	390	400
Botswana	479	580	580
Burkina Faso	-	-	50
Burundi	-	-	50
Cameroon	189	180	190
Cape Verde	123	120	120
Central African Republic	103	110	110
Chad	100	130	130
Comoros	-	-	50
Cote D'Ivoire	22	-	50
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	50
Djibouti	163	150	160
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	50
Eritrea	27	155	375
Ethiopia	152	175	475
Gabon	47	150	160
Gambia	-	-	50
Ghana	450	450	470
Guinea	179	230	250
Guinea-Bissau	22	50	50
Kenya	422	450	460
Lesotho	86	85	100
Madagascar	160	160	170
Malawi	345	350	360
Mali	270	320	325
Mauritania	-	100	100
Mauritius	79	80	100
Mozambique	178	200	215
Namibia	175	195	200
Niger	-	100	110

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Nigeria	525	650	750
Republic of the Congo	-	110	110
Rwanda	164	100	100
Sao Tome and Principe	45	85	85
Senegal	764	800	850
Seychelles	72	60	75
Sierra Leone	-	170	200
South Africa	904	1,200	1,450
Swaziland	105	85	100
Tanzania	167	200	200
Togo	-	50	75
Uganda	247	100	100
Zambia	137	175	190
Zimbabwe	286	-	50
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>10,395</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	-	-	250
East Timor	-	-	50
Fiji	78	-	-
Indonesia	-	200	400
Laos	-	50	50
Malaysia	740	700	700
Mongolia	512	650	650
Papua New Guinea	177	180	200
Philippines	1,415	1,500	1,710
Samoa	85	120	120
Solomon Islands	53	150	150
Thailand	1,730	1,595	1,650
Tonga	103	100	115
Vanuatu	63	100	100
Vietnam	-	50	50
<b>Subtotal - East Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>	<b>4,956</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>6,195</b>

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
<b>Europe</b>			
Albania	646	1,200	800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	601	1,175	800
Bulgaria	1,000	1,600	1,200
Croatia	514	1,025	600
Czech Republic	1,441	1,400	1,800
Estonia	789	750	1,000
Greece	25	25	500
Hungary	1,398	1,400	1,800
Latvia	749	750	1,000
Lithuania	750	800	1,000
Macedonia	504	750	550
Malta	100	150	300
Poland	1,670	1,300	1,900
Portugal	656	750	750
Romania	1,093	1,550	1,400
Slovakia	633	950	850
Slovenia	579	1,050	800
Turkey	1,554	1,600	1,800
<b>Subtotal - Europe</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>18,225</b>	<b>18,850</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Algeria	115	125	200
Bahrain	216	235	250
Egypt	1,006	1,100	1,200
Jordan	1,679	1,700	1,800
Lebanon	582	575	600
Morocco	904	955	1,000
Oman	230	250	275
Saudi Arabia	-	-	25
Tunisia	906	955	1,000
Yemen	125	135	250
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>6,600</b>

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
<b>Newly Independent States</b>			
Georgia	409	475	850
Kazakhstan	567	600	650
Kyrgyzstan	358	400	475
Moldova	487	600	850
Russia	717	800	800
Tajikistan	-	-	75
Turkmenistan	313	325	300
Ukraine	1,338	1,500	1,700
Uzbekistan	547	550	800
<b>Subtotal - Newly Independent States</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	456	475	525
India	480	500	650
Maldives	100	110	125
Nepal	216	220	225
Sri Lanka	203	245	275
<b>Subtotal - South Asia</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Argentina	740	800	850
Bahamas	112	115	140
Belize	161	275	275
Bolivia	548	650	700
Brazil	223	250	440
Chile	499	550	570
Colombia	900	1,040	1,180
Costa Rica	280	200	350
Dominican Republic	487	450	500
Eastern Caribbean	487	560	675
Ecuador	518	550	625
El Salvador	523	525	800

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Guatemala	228	250	350
Guyana	168	195	275
Haiti	222	-	-
Honduras	548	525	625
Jamaica	461	500	600
Mexico	865	1,000	1,150
Nicaragua	194	220	375
Panama	117	150	170
Paraguay	210	200	300
Peru	455	475	500
Suriname	102	100	110
Trinidad & Tobago	132	125	135
Uruguay	326	350	415
Venezuela	384	400	500
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>9,890</b>	<b>10,455</b>	<b>12,610</b>
<b>Global</b>			
E-IMET Schools	-	1,800	1,800
General Costs	765	298	250
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>2,050</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,810</b>	<b>57,748</b>	<b>65,000</b>

Foreign Military Financing  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
FMF	4,788,297	3,568,133	3,674,000

National Interests:

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by working toward global and regional stability through strengthening democratically elected governments and containing transnational threats, thereby reducing the likelihood of conflict and war. The FMF program results in strengthened coalitions, improved bilateral military relationships, and more capable friends and allies that are increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces. FMF is a critical foreign policy tool for promoting U.S. interests around the world by ensuring coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and to share the burden in joint missions. Funds provided through this program enable key allies and friends to improve their defense capabilities by financing the acquisition of U.S. military articles, services, and training.

FMF is related to, but distinct from, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), the system which manages government-to-government military equipment sales. The majority of defense sales managed under the FMS process are paid for with national funds of the purchasing country. The FMF program also provides funds for purchases of military equipment and training using the FMS system. In doing so, the program encourages demand for U.S. systems and contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which is a critical element of the national defense strategy.

Objectives & Justification:

To assist allies and friends to help strengthen their self-defense capabilities, meet their legitimate security needs and promote defense cooperation;

To improve key capabilities of friendly countries to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crisis;

To promote the effectiveness and professionalism of military forces of friendly foreign countries;

To promote rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of the military forces of friendly foreign countries with U.S. Armed Forces;

To support the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense related goods and services.

The vast majority of FMF, over 93%, goes to the Middle East (Israel, Egypt and Jordan) to promote regional peace and stability in helping to meet the legitimate security needs of parties engaged in trying to achieve peace in that region. This assistance supports the long-standing U.S.

policy goal of seeking a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The balance of FY 2002 FMF grant funding will be used to:

continue to assist the newest NATO members (Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland) modernize and meet NATO standards;

provide support to NATO aspirants, the New Independent States and other eligible countries by providing training and equipment to facilitate their participation in NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programs, exercises and operations;

assist the Baltic States and countries in Central and Southeastern Europe with ongoing modernization efforts, improvement in their peacekeeping capabilities, and continuation of programs supporting regional stability by promoting military reform;

continue assistance to Caribbean nations, which have been key partners with the U.S. in areas such as disaster relief and narcotics trafficking, to maintain small defense and maritime forces essential to regional peace and security;

help countries in the Western Hemisphere improve their ability to respond to growing regional instability;

provide training and equipment to Western Hemisphere countries that contribute to peacekeeping missions and respond to crises around the world, with the goal of improving their peacekeeping capabilities and reducing the burden on U.S. forces.

assist our Asian partners in strengthening basic force capabilities, improve their ability to maintain key defense systems and facilitate interoperability with U.S. forces;

help bring stability and peace to troubled nations in Africa by sustaining efforts to set up and train peacekeeping and humanitarian response capacity, through continued support of bilateral and multilateral peacekeeping operations in several countries and by supporting efforts to revamp military forces in ways that will help democracy flourish; and

continue funding the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Initiative (EIPC) which assists selected foreign countries in developing their institutional capacities to field more efficient and well-led peacekeeping units; enhances military interoperability, leadership performance, the use of common peacekeeping doctrine, and English language proficiency at the institutional level; and promotes burdensharing and regional capability to support peace.

The following table depicts the FMF request for FY 2002. Further details about the proposed programs can be found in the relevant country narratives.

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Africa Regional Stability	-	17,911	3,000
Nigeria	10,000	-	10,000
South Africa	-	-	6,000
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>17,911</b>	<b>19,000</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>			
East Timor	-	1,791	1,000
Mongolia	-	1,990	2,000
Philippines	1,437	1,990	19,000
<b>Subtotal - East Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Albania	1,600	8,607	4,650
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	5,970	2,500
Bulgaria	4,800	13,434	10,000
Croatia	4,000	3,980	6,200
Czech Republic	6,000	8,956	12,000
Estonia	4,000	6,169	6,500
Hungary	6,000	8,956	12,000
Latvia	4,000	5,174	7,000
Lithuania	4,400	6,468	7,500
Macedonia	-	13,582	10,500
Malta	450	2,985	1,000
Poland	8,000	12,240	15,000
Romania	6,000	16,916	11,500
Slovakia	2,600	10,747	8,500
Slovenia	2,000	5,473	4,500
<b>Subtotal - Europe</b>	<b>53,850</b>	<b>129,657</b>	<b>119,350</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Egypt	1,300,000	1,293,592	1,300,000
Egypt Supplemental	25,000	-	-
Israel	1,920,000	1,980,000	2,040,000
Israel - Wye	1,200,000	-	-

**Foreign Military Financing**  
(\$ in Thousands)

Country	<b>FY 2000 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2002 Request</b>
Jordan	74,715	74,630	75,000
Jordan - Wye Supplemental	150,000	-	-
Morocco	1,500	2,488	3,500
Tunisia	3,000	3,483	3,500
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>4,674,215</b>	<b>3,354,193</b>	<b>3,422,000</b>
<b>Newly Independent States</b>			
Georgia	3,000	4,478	5,650
Kazakhstan	1,500	1,891	2,750
Kyrgyzstan	1,000	1,841	2,000
Moldova	1,250	1,493	1,800
Turkmenistan	600	697	700
Ukraine	3,250	3,980	4,800
Uzbekistan	1,750	2,438	2,950
<b>Subtotal - Newly Independent States</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>16,818</b>	<b>20,650</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Andean Regional Initiative	-	-	4,000
Bolivia	-	-	1,000
Ecuador	-	-	1,000
Panama	-	-	1,000
Peru	-	-	1,000
Argentina	450	995	-
Bahamas	50	139	100
Belize	100	199	300
Dominican Republic	400	647	220
Eastern Caribbean	1,300	1,542	2,130
El Salvador	-	-	3,500
Guyana	100	124	600
Haiti	300	448	600
Jamaica	500	582	900
Suriname	-	-	250
Trinidad & Tobago	250	299	400

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
WHA Conflict Prevention/Response	-	-	5,000
Argentina	-	-	2,000
Bolivia	-	-	1,000
Chile	-	-	1,000
Uruguay	-	-	1,000
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>18,000</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Enhanced International Peacekeeping	2,500	5,970	8,000
FMF Administrative Costs	30,495	32,838	35,000
Policy Initiatives	-	-	10,000
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>32,995</b>	<b>38,808</b>	<b>53,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,788,297</b>	<b>3,568,133</b>	<b>3,674,000</b>

FMF Administrative Costs  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Departmental & Headquarters Expenses	7,505	9,848	14,389
SAO Expenses	22,990	22,990	20,611

National Interests:

FMF Administrative funds support the national security of the United States. Funding for select headquarters staff and about one half of the support costs of Security Assistance Officers in the field enable the professional implementation and oversight of the Foreign Military Financing grant program.

The requested funding provides for the cost of administrative activities related to non-FMS security assistance programs implemented by the Unified Commands, Military Departments and Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA).

Objectives & Justification:

The proposed program level represents the projected costs required to prudently and effectively accomplish the managerial and administrative actions necessary to manage and implement the non-FMS segments of security assistance programs, as authorized under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act. These functions include staffing headquarters, personnel management, budgeting and accounting, office services and facilities and support for non-FMS functions of the overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs).

The Defense Administrative Costs account funds administration of the IMET program; management of drawdowns of military equipment and services; grant transfers of excess defense articles and naval vessels; fulfilling responsibility for monitoring military items previously transferred under the former Military Assistance Program (MAP); reviewing FMF-financed Direct Commercial Contracts (DCC); and management of the FMF program. The initiation and expansion of security assistance relationships with many new democracies around the world require the establishment of SAOs in an increasing number of locations.

The FY 2002 request for Defense Administrative costs will fund the establishment and/or the continuing operating costs of new SAOs and is essential to the effective management of security assistance programs with these new defense partners. The sustained increases in IMET funding levels from the FY 1995 level of \$26 million has also increased administrative workload and funding requirements. Departmental and headquarters management and oversight for FMF programs, not connected to FMS, have grown significantly. The amount requested is the minimum essential funding to accomplish the mission.

Funding excludes Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and overseas security assistance organization (SAO) costs related to FMS which are financed from sales under sections

21, 22, and 29 of the Arms Export Control Act. See Overseas Military Program Management table for further details on SAO costs.

Peacekeeping Operations  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
PKO	149,952	126,721	150,000

National Interests:

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds support U.S. national interests in promoting human rights, democracy, and regional security, and facilitating humanitarian response. The PKO account promotes increased involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, multilateral peace operations, and sanctions enforcement. The United States has a strong interest in enhancing the ability of other nations to lead or participate in voluntary peacekeeping and humanitarian operations through these organizations in order to reduce the burden on the United States. PKO funds also help leverage fair-share contributions to joint efforts where no formal cost sharing mechanism is available.

Objectives & Justification:

Peacekeeping is often necessary to separate adversaries, maintain peace, facilitate delivery of humanitarian relief, allow repatriation of refugees and displaced persons, demobilize combatants, and create conditions under which political reconciliation may occur and democratic elections may be held. Such peacekeeping operations can reduce the likelihood of hostile interventions by other powers, prevent the proliferation of small conflicts, facilitate the establishment and growth of new market economies, contain the cost of humanitarian emergencies, and limit refugee flows.

PKO account objectives include: promoting regional and global stability by supporting multilateral peacekeeping initiatives; encouraging greater participation of foreign forces in international peacekeeping activities; and leveraging fair-share contributions to peacekeeping efforts from those countries with greater potential to pay, while facilitating increased participation of poorer countries when resource constraints would otherwise prevent it.

Programs for FY 2002 include:

Support for the Joint Military Commission, made up of representatives of each party to the Lusaka Peace Accords, which is working with the United Nations to implement the cease fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of Congo;

These funds will help support the Organization for African Unity's (OAU) role in implementing the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia and help to bring stability to this region of Africa.

Funding for the final year of the African Regional Crisis Initiative (ACRI) that will enable the continuation of training for African military forces in basic military skills for peacekeeping and crisis management. These funds include purchasing equipment and other necessary items for non-lethal training for battalion and brigade exercises, as well as administrative costs for the ACRI program.

Funds for the U.S. share of support to the Multinational Force & Observers in the Sinai, which monitors the common border areas between Israel and Egypt in support of ongoing peace efforts in the Middle East.

Providing the U.S.-assessed share for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to carry out conflict prevention and crisis management missions in Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo and selected Central European countries and the New Independent States, as well as to institute a rapid reaction capacity to deploy teams to address crises throughout the OSCE region. This meets Dayton Accord agreed assessments and supports the Office of the High Representative.

Providing support for ongoing bilateral and/or multilateral peacekeeping and capacity-building efforts in East Timor, such as continued U.S. civilian police participation in the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) mission, and assistance in local police force and criminal justice system development.

The following table outlines the FY 2002 Peacekeeping Operations request

## Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Africa Crisis Response Initiative	20,000	20,000	20,000
Africa Regional Peacekeeping	16,654	26,500	51,000
East Timor	8,500	8,500	8,000
Haiti	3,800	1,721	-
Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group	450	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers	15,902	16,000	16,400
OSCE Bosnia	51,271	18,500	20,500
OSCE Croatia	-	3,300	3,300
OSCE Kosovo	33,375	15,500	14,500
OSCE Regional - Europe	-	16,700	16,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,952</b>	<b>126,721</b>	<b>150,000</b>

# MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Multilateral Development Banks  
International Organizations and Programs

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## Multilateral Development Banks

Detailed justification not available at time of publication.  
See Justification in the Department of the Treasury's FY 2002 budget submission.

International Organizations and Programs  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	188,300	185,591	186,000

National Interests:

International organizations and programs support U.S. national interests by addressing many global challenges, such as climate change, ozone depletion, aviation security, and humanitarian relief that require international consultation and coordination. In some areas, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, solutions cannot be effective unless they are global. In other areas, such as the emergency provision of food, the United States multiplies the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Objectives & Justification:

Multilateral institutions support a wide network of international agreements in many different areas including human rights, biological diversity and trade in endangered species. Effective implementation of these agreements contributes enormously to global political and economic stability and the development of international standards that serve U.S. interests. The Organization of American States (OAS), for example, carries out a wide range of regional programs in this hemisphere that support democracy and the rule of law.

The UN Development Program is the oldest and largest of the UN Funds and Programs. UNDP's priorities are fully consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals and complement U.S. bilateral efforts. Its near universal presence in program countries gives it credibility as a neutral platform for development activities. Close cooperation with host governments often provides UNDP's resident representatives with the access necessary to convey difficult ideas, suggestions, or support. UNDP's country-level collaboration enables it to operate effectively in even the most difficult circumstances. UNDP also has been a leader in putting the UN reform agenda into operation. In his capacity as head of the UN Development Group (UNDG), the UNDP Administrator has continued to push for greater field-level coordination of UN activities through the resident coordinator system. As the source of funds and manager of this system, UNDP instituted competency-based selection of resident coordinators using independent assessments, a significant departure from past UN practices. It is important for the United States to demonstrate continued support for an organization that has been most responsive to our insistence upon reform.

Achieving a healthy and sustainable world population is a critical element of the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for population and health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Sustainable population growth promotes internal stability and social and economic progress in other countries, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises. The United States implements its international population policy through both bilateral and multilateral programs. The UN Population Fund

(UNFPA) is the largest multilateral provider of population assistance and has primary responsibility among the UN system for population issues. It operates in over 160 developing countries to meet internationally-agreed quantitative goals on access to reproductive health care and voluntary family planning services, safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS education and prevention, and education for women and girls. UNFPA does not fund abortions nor does it advocate abortion as a means of family planning.

The Montreal Protocol provides the framework for the world to address the problem of ozone depletion. Support of the Protocol benefits U.S. national interest in protecting the health of American citizens, the world community, and the global environment. Certain manufactured chemicals emitted into the atmosphere have led to the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer. Without repairing the ozone layer that shields the earth, dangerously high levels of ultraviolet (UV) light reach the surface of the earth. The increasing UV radiation has been linked to higher rates of skin cancer and cataracts and the suppression of the immune systems in humans and other animals and to dangerous alterations in global ecosystems.

In FY 2002, the Afghan Emergency Trust Fund is requested under Migration and Refugee Assistance; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is requested under International Financial Institutions, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is included in the Child Survival and Diseases account.

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	1,500	1,500	1,500

National Interests:

Contributing to the UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights furthers the U.S. goal of promoting democracy and human rights. The U.S. contribution demonstrates America's commitment to democratization, respect for the rule of law, good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights. The UN can use the Fund to undertake projects which, in some instances, the United States cannot implement bilaterally. In addition, the Fund often complements other bilateral, regional, and non-governmental organization programs.

Objectives & Justification:

The UN Secretary General formally created the Fund in 1987. The Fund is one of the primary funding mechanisms for the UN Advisory Services and Technical Assistance program, which provides human rights assistance to governments at their request. The Fund is a critical tool in the advancement of human rights improvements and provides the resources necessary to implement UN-related international conventions and other human rights instruments.

The board of trustees, established in 1993, oversees the Fund and develops its long-term policy guidelines. Funding priorities are influenced by the UN Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) and the UN General Assembly, and, as a result of U.S. initiative, several UNHRC special rapporteurs are now authorized to recommend programs for funding consideration. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has made the Advisory Services program a priority and holds overall responsibility for the Fund's direction.

The Fund's program components include, inter alia: building and strengthening national and regional institutions and infrastructures for human rights; promoting democracy, development, and human rights; strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions; providing assistance for the conduct of free and fair elections; and improving the administration of justice and independence of the judiciary. The Fund provides experts to train government officials, draft, review or revise legislation, and conduct human rights education programs and training programs for police and military forces.

A secure tradition of voluntary funding, anchored by the U.S. contribution, would ensure availability of such assistance to those nations that seek help in strengthening their own democratic institutions and protecting the human rights of their citizens. Many of these nations are newly independent, and are struggling to adopt, implement and adhere to the democratic traditions which donor nations are promoting. Reliable funding would also strengthen the effectiveness of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as overseer of the UN Human Rights Programs, as well as reiterate the U.S. commitment to an efficient and responsive human rights mechanism.

The United States has been among the Fund's largest single contributors in recent years, inspiring other governments to do likewise. Contributions have climbed to more than \$7 million annually, led by the United States and other western nations. In recent years, as more countries have begun the transition to democracy, the number of requests for assistance has increased considerably. At present an annual backlog of more than \$10 million in unfunded projects exists. Maintaining our FY 2000 and FY 2001 funding level of \$1.5 million in FY 2002 will help continue to leverage increased contributions by other governments.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	5,000	5,000	5,000

National Interests:

Providing funding to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (the Fund) supports the U.S. foreign policy goal of promoting democracy and human rights. The use of torture presents a formidable obstacle to establishing and developing accountable democratic governmental institutions. Assisting torture victims helps establish and reinforce a climate of respect for the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights. U.S. contributions underscore our commitment to the rights of the individual and to the essential importance of protecting these rights. Contributions to the Fund also demonstrate the U.S. commitment to humanitarian assistance to victims of human rights violations.

Objectives & Justification:

As of May 1998, 105 countries have ratified the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Human rights organizations estimate that more than 40 countries carry out systematic government-sanctioned torture. Sporadic torture occurs in many more countries.

The U.S. has been at the forefront of efforts to end torture internationally. As the single largest contributor to the Fund in recent years, U.S. contributions underscore our commitment and encourage other governments to increase their contributions. Each year the Fund receives requests for financial support far in excess of available funds, leading to a considerable shortfall. Only 31 countries contributed to the Fund in 1997. The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims estimates a need of over \$10 million in additional funds for rehabilitation services.

The Fund, established by the UN General Assembly in 1981, provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to torture victims and their families, almost all in developing countries. Such assistance is primarily medical and psychological. All grants are awarded by the five-member Fund Board of Trustees, which reports directly to the UN Secretary General. The Board's mandate requires that all aid be distributed through "established channels of humanitarian assistance," such as hospitals, research and training centers, medical and/or psychological treatment centers, or overseas doctors' projects. In order to protect torture victims from retaliation and provide the privacy necessary to heal both physical and psychological wounds, the Fund does not publicize names or cases.

Starting from the first treatment and rehabilitation center in 1982, there are now over 200 such centers in over 60 countries all over the world including the United States. From 1983 to 1997, the Fund financed 255 projects for direct assistance to victims of torture. The 26th of June was officially proclaimed "United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims" and was marked for the first time in 1998. As more countries ratify the Torture Convention and make the

commitment to observe international human rights standards, they are also likely to acknowledge their responsibility to treat and rehabilitate victims of torture. The Fund finances training programs for health care professionals specializing in the treatment of torture victims and human rights courses for government officials and police forces.

Organizaton of American States Fund for Strengthening Democracy  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	2,500	2,500	2,500

National Interests:

The funds requested are in support of programs to strengthen democracy and human rights protection through the Organization of American States' (OAS) Unit for the Promotion of Democracy and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In supporting these programs, this Fund advances the fundamental U.S. goal of a Western Hemisphere comprised of stable democracies, where respect for human rights and the rule of law is the norm and the cause of good governance is advanced. Both efforts complement existing U.S. bilateral programs and help implement U.S. strategic approaches in the Summit of the Americas process.

Objectives & Justification:

The Unit for the Protection of Democracy is the organ of the OAS Secretariat responsible for activities that support democratic consolidation in the hemisphere. Created in 1990 by the OAS General Assembly, the Unit provides (in the words of its enabling resolution) "advice or assistance to preserve or strengthen their political institutions or democratic processes." The \$2.5 million requested supports specific activities in areas of strategic importance to the U.S. including electoral observation missions, the reform of election laws and administrations, peace-building initiatives, humanitarian demining in Central America and the Andean region, and emergency responses to threats to democratic institutions.

OAS electoral observations defused potential trouble in recent elections in Peru, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Venezuela. A high level Special Mission to Peru was instrumental in facilitating critical political reforms and the restoration of democracy in Peru. The Unit's demining program has provided cost-effective support in the removal of approximately 60,000 mines and unexploded artifacts in Central America. This program's success in advancing peace and democracy led to a new initiative to expand demining efforts to Peru and Ecuador. The Unit could not carry on this work without \$10-\$15 million of external financial assistance, of which the Democracy Fund is a small but key component. The Fund is also essential to leverage other international contributions for democratic stabilization and reform programs.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is one of the two main organs in the inter-American system (along with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights) that are responsible for monitoring and adjudicating human rights complaints. The Commission also conducts on-site visits and publishes its observations in special country reports. In addition, the Commission works on special projects of direct interest to the United States. For example, in 1998 the Commission created a "Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression" to protect press freedom in countries where governments seek to curtail it by pressure, threats and violence. The reluctance of OAS member states to fund the Commission at an adequate level makes U.S.

voluntary contributions essential to carrying out on-site visits and achieving its broader mission of advancing the human rights agenda in the region.

Finally, the OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy supports preventative diplomacy initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Inter-American system to respond to threats to democratic institutions, such as the recent threats to democracy in Peru and Haiti. The Fund also will help the OAS continue to implement Summit of the Americas priorities for improving the effective exercise and consolidation of democracy, promoting human rights, advancing good governance norms, and fostering greater participation of woman and indigenous peoples in democratic societies.

World Food Program  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	5,000	5,000	5,400

National Interests:

The World Food Program's (WFP) current primary enterprise is feeding the hungry through emergency operations. U.S. donations of cash and commodities to WFP help to achieve the U.S. objectives of combating starvation, poverty, and human misery, while promoting a degree of stability in turbulent circumstances. Hence, U.S. contributions to WFP advance our national interest and strategic goal of humanitarian response, and, by extension, the strategic goals of promoting regional stability and democracy and human rights. Thirteen percent of WFP's project funds are devoted to development, which fosters the U.S. strategic goals of economic development and environmental protection.

Objectives & Justification:

WFP is the UN system's front-line multilateral food agency, providing emergency food intervention and grant development assistance. WFP uses commodities and cash donated by member countries for humanitarian relief, and social, economic, and environmental development. WFP operates exclusively from voluntary contributions from member states. Commodities are distributed as emergency food assistance in the aftermath of natural and man-made disasters, in protracted relief and recovery operations to assist refugees and displaced persons, and in development projects that promote food security.

WFP responded quickly and effectively to numerous man-made and natural disasters throughout 2000, when it fed more than 89 million persons in more than 80 nations. WFP spent 62 percent of its resources in 2000 on emergency programs, 25 percent on other humanitarian relief projects, and 13 percent on development activities. WFP development projects relate directly to its food aid mission and seek to improve agricultural production, rural infrastructure, nutrition and the environment. Food-for-work projects helped build infrastructure and promote self-reliance of the poor through labor-intensive programs. WFP is the largest provider of grant assistance to Africa within the UN system.

Last year, WFP, together with other UN agencies and NGOs, averted a famine in the Horn of Africa, where some 16 million persons were at risk. By year's end, more than a dozen African countries were embroiled in varying degrees of armed conflicts, from Angola to Sierra Leone. About 16 million persons were affected by humanitarian consequences of armed conflict combined with drought in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. Six million Africans were either refugees or internally displaced persons. The WFP also delivered crucial relief in 2000 to such diverse food insecure places as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Balkans, Afghanistan, the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Latin American and the Caribbean, particularly Haiti, Nicaragua, Bolivia and Honduras. The United States has encouraged the

organization to focus on its comparative advantage in relief and rehabilitation and place less emphasis on development, an area better handled elsewhere in the UN system.

An annual contribution from the IO&P account enables WFP to cover miscellaneous costs while waiting for donor pledges to be fulfilled and for donors to defray delivery costs. In recent years, it has proven critical in helping WFP bridge serious financial gaps.

UN Development Program  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	80,000	87,091	87,100

National Interests:

Economic prosperity is one of the seven national interests identified in the Strategic Plan for International Affairs. With programs in over 170 countries, the New York-based United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the largest source of grant-based, technical cooperation assistance in the UN system. It is the chief coordinating organization for development/technical assistance implemented by UN agencies. UNDP emphasizes economic reform, democracy and peace building. In promoting economic prosperity, UNDP works to improve developing countries' trade and investment attractiveness, infrastructure, institutions, and rule of law (including anti-corruption) through projects in governance and institutional capacity building. All these elements facilitate cooperative and productive participation within an increasingly complex, global web of nations.

UNDP is the oldest and largest of the UN Funds and Programs. Its priorities are fully consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals and complement U.S. bilateral efforts. Its near universal presence in program countries gives it credibility as a neutral platform for development activities. Close cooperation with host governments often provides UNDP's Resident Representatives with the access necessary to convey difficult ideas, suggestions, or support. UNDP's country-level collaboration enables it to operate effectively in even the most difficult circumstances (e.g., North Korea, Afghanistan and Sudan; in Burma UNDP, proscribed from contact with the ruling junta, has an effective, far-reaching community-based program).

UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from UN member countries. Throughout UNDP's history, the U.S. has generally been the largest contributor to the organization. As a large donor, we retain a permanent position on UNDP's governing body, the Executive Board, along with Japan. Support for UNDP remains in our critical interests. UNDP's programs encourage sustainable, open economies and constitutional democracies.

Objectives & Justification:

In line with U.S.-backed reform initiatives, UNDP has changed dramatically over the last five years. It has moved away from a pure entitlement system to one that includes performance-based criteria for country allocations and greater local capacity building through national execution. Furthermore, the organization has implemented decentralized decision-making, is reducing its headquarters staff, is putting greater focus on areas of "comparative advantage," and is advocating more forcefully for key global objectives such as poverty alleviation, and good governance.

UNDP has been a leader in putting the UN reform agenda into operation. In his capacity as head of the UN Development Group (UNDG), the UNDP Administrator has continued to push

for greater field-level coordination of UN activities through the resident coordinator system. In a significant departure from past practices, UNDP has instituted competency-based selection of its resident coordinators using independent assessments.

U.S. strategy is to engage the leadership of UNDP and its Executive Board to make the organization as efficient, effective and accountable as possible. The United States will continue to press UNDP to take concrete steps to improve program delivery, increase staff accountability, and monitor and evaluate program performance. As part of the UN reform process, the U.S. will also continue to support UNDP's role in coordinating UN development assistance so that the UN system fosters a more prosperous, peaceful, democratic and stable world.

The budget request for FY 2002 is about the same as the FY 2001 pledge level. Support for UNDP remains in our vital interests. UNDP's programs encourage sustainable, open economies and constitutional democracies. It is important for the U.S. to demonstrate continued strong support for the organization as it continues the reform process.

UN Development Fund for Women  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	1,000	1,000	1,000

National Interests:

The UN Development Fund for Women's (UNIFEM) goal is to improve significantly the status of and opportunities for women in the least developed countries through greater participation in political, economic, and social life. Investments in women -- in their health, education, and economic access -- are a key component of sustainable development. The more education women have, the more likely they are to be economically productive and engage in public life. They are also more likely to begin childbearing later in life, to educate their children, and to have healthier children -- passing the advantages they have gained on to the next generation. UNIFEM's goals coincide with several of our strategic goals: economic development, democracy and human rights, and global growth and stability.

Objectives & Justification:

For FY 2002, one million dollars is requested to support programs to strengthen women's economic capacity, to enhance women's governance and leadership, and to promote women's human rights. UNIFEM is the only UN voluntary fund whose primary concern is the integration of women into the national economies of their countries. Since its creation in 1976, UNIFEM has focused on three areas:

For Strengthening Women's Economic Capacity UNIFEM: is working to find new international markets for women's traditional products; including tests approaches to development and shares the lessons it learns with other development organizations, working in Western Asia on a series of projects to give women the skills they need to successfully run small-scale businesses, working in Burkina Faso to pilot a project that could demonstrate how small-scale, women-run enterprises can compete successfully in global markets and working in India with the Self-Employed Women's Association to improve conditions for home-based workers.

For Engendering Governance and Leadership UNIFEM is working: in Francophone Africa to facilitate a process of building women's leadership skills through a training program implemented by the Institute for African Democracy; in South Asia with the Aga Khan Foundation to look at alternative ways in which women are organizing for economic empowerment; and in the CIS region to meet the challenges of peace-building by strengthening women's contributions to peace negotiations.

For Promoting Women's Human Rights UNIFEM: initiated global inter-agency campaigns in which nine UN agencies joined together to address violence against women and girls and, through its trust fund for the elimination of violence against women, worked with NGOs around the world to eradicate female genital mutilation and to combat trafficking in women and girls.

OAS Development Assistance Programs  
(\$ in Thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	5,150	5,500	5,500

National Interests:

The request is for the U.S. contribution to the development assistance programs of the OAS's Inter-American Council for Integral Development managed by the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD). The programs contribute to the economic development of the hemisphere as well as to the administration and delivery of services by the public sector by using projects to share best practices. Income disparity in the region continues to be the worst in the world. Strengthening member states' capacity to overcome extreme poverty contributes to the overall goal of consolidating democratic institutions and addressing global issues in environmental management. The level of funding that the United States contributes is used as a barometer of U.S. commitment to the development of member states with smaller and more vulnerable economies. Support for U.S. political initiatives is influenced by our commitment to these programs.

Objectives & Justification:

The OAS program is one of the largest pools of grant resources available in the hemisphere and is ideally suited to finance the type of multinational projects that will emerge from the Summit. This program fills a niche that is left vacant by larger institutions that finance loans for individual member states. By promoting joint projects, this program leverages the use of scarce grant resources to address common problems.

The new Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) has improved and strengthened program execution and has entered into partnership with private sector and other non-government entities to develop projects that promote the use of best practices in educational technology, government procurement and science and technology. The Agency has restructured its capacity to assist member states in formulating project proposals, execute pre-feasibility studies and assist in identifying financing from outside sources for ongoing larger projects.

The Director General has drawn upon his many contacts in the government, private sector and academia to negotiate and sign partnership agreements that will leverage voluntary fund resources and will provide additional support and resources to develop the Educational Portal of the Americas and implement other education mandates of the Santiago and Quebec Summits, as well as specific initiatives presented by the member states to the Second Ministers of Education Meeting. As an example, the Educational Portal of the Americas is a U.S. initiative that will implement the Canadian concept of connectivity with technology developed by the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey of Mexico with financing from Microsoft Corporation. Over one hundred and fifty universities and centers of learning have already expressed an interest in posting

courses on the Portal. The IACD has already received pledges of 200 fellowships for degree courses being offered on the internet by some of these universities.

The Agency will evaluate results of the first Strategic Plan that was approved following the Miami Summit in order to determine what changes need to be made to reflect and implement new Summit priorities. Member states will also adapt project and evaluation methodologies to take better advantage of the opportunities offered by the new partnerships that have been developed.

The OAS will continue to tailor its specific projects to the comparative advantage it has over other institutions in the following areas:

Design and implementation of multinational projects at a lower cost utilizing best practices and leveraging the existing OAS fellowship and training programs to improve training in all fields;

Identification for member governments of priority areas for policy reform, i.e. trade liberalization, environmental management, labor management, labor markets and regulations and the exchange of experiences and best practices in the implementation of those reforms;

Use of established networks for cooperative multinational programs in areas such as social and educational development, environmental protection and watershed management, port security and science and technology; and

Assist smaller economies with the formulation of national or regional projects that promote institution building to allow better access to multinational cooperation or to obtain reimbursable financing.

World Trade Organization/Technical Assistance and Capacity Building  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	0	1,000	1,000

National Interests:

The United States actively supports efforts to provide trade-related capacity building assistance to developing and least developed countries. Promoting trade liberalization and the development of rules-based economic systems in our trading partners encourages investment, and increases the ability of these countries to take advantage of the benefits of market access opportunities provided by World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements.

Objectives & Justification:

For FY 2002, one million dollars is requested as the U.S. contribution to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Global Trust Fund for Technical Assistance. Funds will be used to support WTO technical assistance activities for WTO Member developing countries, with a particular emphasis on least developed countries, economies in transition, and countries in the process of accession. The objective of WTO technical assistance activities is to assist recipient countries in their understanding and implementation of agreed international trade rules, in achieving their fuller participation in the multilateral trading system, and ensuring a lasting, structural impact by directing technical assistance towards human resource development and institutional capacity building.

The Global Trust Fund was created in July 1999 to replace a number of individual trust funds and provide predictable and stable funding for WTO technical assistance activities. These activities contribute to four specific U.S. objectives:

To promote open and transparent markets. WTO technical assistance helps countries to understand and adopt open and transparent rules and regulatory regimes, both to comply with WTO obligations and to promote trade. For example, most WTO agreements require countries to notify their trade laws and regulations, and, in many cases, obligate them to procedural disciplines designed to ensure transparency and openness.

To provide opportunities for U.S. exports. Implementation of the multilateral rules that are fundamental to the WTO creates access for U.S. exports. For example, the Agreement on Customs Valuation requires WTO Members to implement transparent and fair valuation procedures for imports.

To promote global growth and stability. The Asian financial crisis demonstrated the importance of global growth and stability to the world, and certainly to the United States. Those countries that had successfully implemented economic reforms and WTO rules weathered the storm and emerged quickly. WTO technical assistance activities support the implementation of WTO rules.

To foster economic development. For most developing countries and economies in transition, economic development is a fundamental need and objective. History shows that the capacity to trade is a key component of economic development, including integration into the rules-based trading system.

The Global Trust Fund for Technical Assistance of the World Trade Organization supplements regular budgetary funds for the technical assistance and capacity building activities of the WTO Secretariat. The Secretariat's activities in this area help WTO Member developing countries and economies in transition, as well as countries in the process of acceding to the organization understand and implement the rules of the multilateral trading system. This assistance contributes to the U.S. national interests by helping countries become integrated into the world trading system, which in turn contributes to their economic prosperity and stability.

International Civil Aviation Organization  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	300	300	300

National Interests:

The Aviation Security Fund and the U.S. contribution for Aviation Safety together promote U.S. national interests in Law Enforcement and protection of American Citizens. In supporting international aviation security improvements the United States is simultaneously supporting foreign affairs strategic goals related to open markets, counterterrorism, and protection of American citizens. The Fund strengthens aviation security with the goal of preventing terrorism and unlawful interference with civil aviation and its facilities.

Through the Aviation Safety program, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has been able to address inconsistencies in aircraft design and certification standards. These inconsistencies hinder the identification of potential safety problems before an aircraft is placed into service and cause a considerable waste of aviation safety resources on duplicative processes. A better aircraft certification standard will improve the safety of all new aircraft regardless of the state of design or manufacture. The program continues to address deficiencies in the use of the English language and phraseology in air traffic communications. Improved communication procedures directly contribute to safer air travel and benefit U.S. strategic goals regarding open markets and protection of traveling American citizens.

Objectives & Justification:

The ICAO Aviation Security Fund was established following the explosion in December 1988 of Pan Am flight 103 over Scotland. At that time, the United States and other states urged ICAO to strengthen its aviation security role and establish the Aviation Security Fund. The destruction of UTA flight 771 over Niger in September 1989 further emphasized the urgency of the situation. In the wake of the 1997 TWA flight 800 plane crash near Long Island, the U.S. urged ICAO to accelerate the establishment of additional heightened security measures at airports.

Since 1990, the Aviation Security Fund has been highly successful in rendering assistance to states in the implementation of ICAO aviation security standards with focus on: aviation security program development, including national legislation; training program development and implementation; pre-board screening of passengers; passenger and baggage handling/reconciliation; control of access and protection of aircraft; assessment and dissemination of threat; and contingency planning and management of response to acts of unlawful interference.

In 2002, ICAO will continue its evaluation visits to countries that have requested assistance, as well as follow-up missions. It also will continue to provide advice, and workshops and specialized training, including on specifically focused topics to meet deficiencies in programs and procedures.

The FY 2002 request of \$200,000 for the Fund will continue to be applied to the development of standardized training packages that comprise parts of the ICAO Aviation Security training program. ICAO also will provide model training courses for aviation security personnel to enable states to achieve self-sufficiency in basic aviation security implementation and training.

As the world's leading aviation power, the United States has played a prominent role in strengthening ICAO's aviation safety activities. The improvement of safety for international air travel is of great importance to all countries. The United States especially benefits from enhanced safety of international air travel since Americans account for about 40 percent of all international air passengers.

The FY 2002 request of \$100,000 for aviation safety will help ICAO develop a program to establish a single worldwide aircraft design standard. The development of this global standard will significantly improve aviation safety. The effort may allow the refocusing of aviation safety resources to improvements in operations/infrastructure with high potential safety value. The global standards also will result in a significant improvement in the aircraft certification process in non-western states that presently utilize significantly different certification standards.

UN Environment Program  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	10,000	10,000	10,750

National Interests:

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which was established in 1972 in response to a U.S. initiative, is the United Nations' principal environmental organization. It deals with environmental issues on a global scale. The United States recognizes that its ability to advance national interests around the globe is linked to the environmentally sound management of the earth's natural resources. Environmental problems that transcend borders directly threaten the health and job prospects of Americans. Addressing natural resource issues in other countries is critical to achieving the necessary political and economic stability the U.S. requires for its long-term prosperity and peace.

Objectives & Justification:

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is a principal venue for advancing U.S. international environmental interests in a multilateral context. Continued U.S. leadership in UNEP is crucial if UNEP is to fulfill its role of promoting sound environmental management. U.S. involvement also allows the United States to protect and promote the economic and trade interests of U.S. industry that are directly affected by evolving international environmental policies and standards.

UNEP provides an important forum for catalyzing and coordinating international responses to global and regional environmental problems. UNEP identifies environmentally-sound development practices and supports the collection, assessment, and dissemination of environmental information to governments, the private sector, and academia. UNEP also facilitates the use of and response to this information by providing governments, particularly developing countries, with advice and training, upon request, in environmental assessment, management, legislation, and regulation.

UNEP's role advising the international community on global environmental trends is essential if economic growth, urbanization, and population pressures are to be addressed in a sustainable manner over the long-term. Specifically, UNEP provides the United States with a forum to discuss international issues and provides a platform from which to launch cooperative efforts on a range of issues that impact directly and indirectly on U.S. strategic interests, including persistent toxic substances, hazardous wastes, coastal zone management, diffusion of environmentally-sound technologies, transboundary air pollution, and clean drinking water.

UNEP's work focuses on land resource degradation, including desertification and deforestation, and loss of biodiversity; oceans and coastal areas, including coral reef protection; toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes; fresh water supply and quality; atmospheric pollution issues; and trade and environment issues.

A U.S. contribution of \$10.75 million is requested in FY 2002 to support UNEP and a range of international programs it oversees, administers or with which it is associated. This request level is necessary to achieve several important U.S. objectives through UNEP, such as sponsoring international negotiations on regulating toxic chemicals, such as DDT, that are carried over long-distances and pose health risks to U.S. citizens. U.S. funding also helps UNEP address problems posed by land-based sources of marine pollution. U.S. support at the \$10.75 million level will also leverage funding from other major donor countries, including Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

The U.S. contribution to UNEP helps fund the Secretariats of several important international environmental agreements and UNEP-related programs, including the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. U.S. funding for UNEP will support important ongoing work to monitor and assess the state of the global environment.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund for the Protection of the Ozone Layer  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	28,000	26,000	25,000

National Interests:

The Montreal Protocol benefits U.S. national interests in protecting the health of American citizens, the world community, and the global environment. Certain manufactured chemicals emitted into the atmosphere have led to the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer. Without repairing the ozone layer that shields the earth, dangerously high levels of ultraviolet (UV) light reach the surface of the earth. The increasing UV radiation has been linked to higher rates of skin cancer and cataracts and the suppression of the immune systems in humans and other animals and to dangerous alterations in global ecosystems.

Objectives & Justification:

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund provides funding to developing countries of the Protocol to carry out its overarching objective: reversing the human-created damage to the ozone layer done by emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). With adequate support, the Fund can ensure that ozone-depleter phaseout schedules are met. Maintaining financial support to the Fund protects the effort the United States has taken domestically to phase out ODS. Ozone depletion is a global problem. U.S. efforts would be undermined and our resources ill-spent if other countries continue or increase their use of ODSs.

Since 1991, when the Fund was created, Fund projects have provided excellent opportunities for U.S. industries to export technologies and for U.S. technical experts to provide consulting services. The United States is a leader in ozone protection technologies and has captured a significant portion of the sales/technology transfer opportunities created by Multilateral Fund projects. Among other objectives, in FY 2002, the United States will work to reduce chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) smuggling.

International Conservation Programs  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	5,150	5,450	5,700

National Interests:

The United States currently supports several international conservation programs, including the World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the Montreal Process on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. Such programs are essential to conserving the world's productive ecosystems and the ecological and economic goods and services they provide. As the world continues to grapple with the growing effects of population growth and concomitant environmental degradation both on land and in the seas, modest U.S. expenditures support these key organizations and initiatives takes on ever greater importance.

The United States is an influential participant in these programs. An increased understanding of the critical interdependence of conservation and sustainable management and use of global natural resources and human welfare and prosperity lies squarely within our foreign policy agenda. U.S. leadership in this area is reflected in support for programs which have a proven record in implementing the principle of sustainable development, striking a balance between protection of resources and their responsible use for legitimate needs.

On a comparable basis, the FY 2002 request for international conservation programs is the same as FY 2001. However, an adjustment of \$250,000 is necessary in this budget request to reflect the transfer of funding for the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to International Conservation Programs.

Objectives & Justification:

CCD: The United States ratified the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) in November 2000, and the U.S. became a party to the Convention on 15 February 2001. There are currently 172 signatories to the CCD, including both developed and developing countries. The Convention is intended to address the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity in Africa by stimulating more effective partnership between governments, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and aid donors and by encouraging the dissemination of information derived from new technology. The CCD also provides mechanisms for the exchange of technology and know-how on an international and regional basis, an area of strength for the United States private sector.

The United States strongly supports the aims of the CCD and believes it is a unique instrument to help affected parties develop and implement national action plans to address desertification in arid and semiarid lands through partnerships and with the help of the international community. In particular, the Convention aims to combat desertification through the

development and implementation of national action plans in affected countries, and by empowering individuals and communities, through their participation in development and implementation, to devise grassroots solutions to problems of desertification and dryland degradation. The United States has been engaged in regional anti-desertification efforts consistent with the aims of the CCD, particularly in Africa. USAID contributes roughly \$35 million annually to anti-desertification activities, including assistance to the development of National Action Plans, which supports U.S. obligations consistent with the Treaty.

CITES: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) protects species threatened or endangered by trade by managing international trade in certain plants and animals and where necessary, prohibiting such trade. The United States provided the impetus for the negotiation of the treaty, which was signed in Washington, D.C. in 1973 and now has 148 parties. CITES advances U.S. environmental goals of preserving global biodiversity, while exploring the possibilities of sustainable development.

CITES' two-tiered listing system allows for trade in some species. This is done through a system of permits, enabling such activities as research and education and such commercial activities as big game hunting and alligator farming to take place. This results in economic benefits to the concerned parties, including the United States, while controlling any trade in highly endangered species. Besides affording these tangible economic benefits, CITES provides an important international political forum at its biennial Conferences of the Parties. As a major donor to the Convention, and one with strong scientific and wildlife management credentials, the United States enjoys strong influence and has affected the development and implementation of international wildlife trade policy. The United States has served as the chair of the new Finance and Budget subcommittee of CITES' Standing Committee, the executive body of the Convention, and is serving as chair of the Standing Committee until the next CITES Conference of the Parties (COP), now scheduled for November 2002.

Ramsar: The U.S. voluntary contribution to the Ramsar Convention helps to support the core budget of the Convention and also funds a U.S.-initiated wetlands training and capacity building grants program for the Western Hemisphere. Ramsar relies on contributions from its 123 parties to carry out the work of the Convention through a small secretariat. The United States has consistently promoted budgetary restraint and accountability within the convention.

The United States maintains a decision-making role in the grants funded under this initiative. As the next Conference of Parties (COP) takes place in November 2002, some funds may be used to support this meeting (the costs for which are not included in the core budget) and also for regional preparatory meetings in the Western Hemisphere leading to the COP. The U.S. contribution particularly supports Latin American and Caribbean countries. U.S. efforts and targeted funding directly impact on the migratory bird species we share with our southern neighbors that are dependent on healthy wetland habitats through the hemisphere.

ITTO: The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), whose 53 members represent 95 percent of world trade in tropical timber, is the only international forum in which both producing and consuming countries of tropical timber can participate in efforts to address all aspects of the tropical timber economy and its environmental impacts. The U.S. is one of the

world's largest importers of tropical timber and U.S. domestic and importing industries actively participate in ITTO. ITTO's recognition of the timber market's dependency on sustainable harvesting links U.S. trade interests with U.S. priorities for sustainable management, with the goal of having a long-term supply of tropical wood from well managed forests.

Through its voluntary contributions to the ITTO, the United States advances its national interests by supporting projects that help tropical timber-producing countries implement appropriate policies to conserve and sustainably manage their forests, generating significant global environmental benefits and assuring U.S. importers a long-term supply of tropical wood. Each year, a modest U.S. contribution leverages several millions of dollars in project co-funding from Japan, Switzerland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden and other contributors. Because of its active and consistent support of ITTO projects and activities, the United States also plays an influential role in shaping the priorities and activities of the Organization. The new Executive Director is addressing efficiencies and improvements in the functioning of the ITTO consistent with U.S. interests.

U.S. contributions in FY 2002 will be used to finance high priority projects to improve management of timber producing forests, increasing the efficiency and environmental soundness of the tropical timber industry, and enhance the transparency of the tropical timber trade. Our contribution will also be used to build on the cost saving and efficiency measures taken by the ITTO based on U.S. proposals and to improve public education and awareness of the benefits of tropical timber products from sustainably managed sources.

IUCN: The World Conservation Union (IUCN) is a useful forum for the advancement of U.S. conservation and sustainable development objectives and compliments the international environmental priorities of U.S. agencies. IUCN technical and management expertise can also be applied to help advance emerging U.S. priority issues like the minimizing of ecological damage of invasive species. IUCN is the only international environmental organization whose membership includes governments, governmental agencies, and the non-governmental sector. IUCN has some 880 members in 134 countries. The United States Government and five federal agencies are members. The IUCN has six Commissions that draw on the knowledge base of more than 9,000 volunteer scientific experts worldwide. IUCN's mission is to encourage and assist societies throughout the world, through provision of sound scientific and technical advice, to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and to ensure that the use of natural resources is ecologically sustainable.

By targeting our funding, we help to shape IUCN's activities on such U.S. priorities as invasive species, forests, coral reefs, ecosystem management and endangered species. For FY 2002 we plan to use our contribution to help IUCN leverage additional funds to continue work on such U.S. priority issues as the implementing criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in Russia and other countries; strengthening the management of national parks in developing countries; in proving coral reef and marine resource management and combating desertification. IUCN is a dynamic partner in our initiative to develop an Indo-Pacific Sea Turtle Conservation Agreement aimed at protecting sea turtles in that geographical area, a successful process we will continue to support. We will also cooperative with IUCN on an international initiative on invasive species.

Montreal Process: The U.S. is one of 12 member countries of the Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests, which was launched by Canada and the U.S. in 1994 to better assess forest conditions and trends. Together these countries, which include Russia, Japan, Australia and Chile, comprise 60 percent of the world's forests and over 90 percent of the world's non-tropical forests, as well as 40 percent of the world trade in forest products. The Working Group, which is supported by a small coordinating unit based in Ottawa, has endorsed a comprehensive set of criteria and indicators for the conservation and sustainable management of forests. Participation in the Montreal Process Working Group enables the United States to advance national interests both internationally and domestically, including by promoting sustainable development of the forest sector with major trading partners whose forests are threatened by pressures outside the forest sector and lack of resources for proper forest management. The Working Group enhances regional forest cooperation in North America and more broadly the exchange of information on forest management practices and promotion of U.S. ecosystem approaches. U.S. contributions in FY 2002 will be used to promote U.S. approaches to inventory, monitoring and assessment and to improving the capacity of countries to adopt the Montreal Process criteria and indicators as the framework for their future forest inventories, assessments, and monitoring and performance accountability on national forests.

UNFF: Based on a U.S. proposal, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established under ECOSOC in October 2001, replacing the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). The U.S. has been actively engaged in establishing the permanent, results-oriented mechanism to facilitate coherent and coordinated multilateral action by countries and to address critical international forest policy issues, including economic, environmental and social issues. The UNFF, like its predecessors, the IFF and the IPF (the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests), is supported by voluntary contributions. The goal of the UNFF is to promote forest conservation and sustainable management globally and raise the forest standards of other countries to the U.S. level. Its objectives and functions are being actively shaped by the United States and will address areas of U.S. interest and reflect U.S. priorities. The UNFF will provide a practical and much needed mechanism to facilitate and improve coordination and efficiency among major international forest related international organizations, institutions and agreements, including the FAO, ITTO, the WTO, CIFOR, the World Bank as well as many other international programs related to and impacting on forests. The UNFF will facilitate this improved coordination through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Effective coordination and facilitation of projects on the ground can provide a practical way to address forest priorities in the context of U.S. national priorities.

As a world leader in sustainable forest management and the world's largest producer and trade in forest products (valued at \$150 billion/year), as well as the largest forest sector employer, the United States has a strong interest in maximizing the effective use of existing organizations and scarce resources in ways that promote U.S. priorities and interests. U.S. contributions in FY 2002 will be used to leverage comparable contributions from other donor countries to support a small secretariat, operating expenses and conference support.

International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	6,500	6,500	6,500

National Interests:

Climate change is a serious environmental problem that requires working with other countries to develop market incentives, new technologies and other innovative approaches. To protect our national interests our policies need to be based on the best possible science. U.S. support for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change facilitates the achievement of these important objectives.

Objectives & Justification:

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provide the institutional structure for multilateral consideration of the climate change issue. The UNFCCC, which was concluded and ratified by the United States in 1992 under former President Bush, has over 180 Parties. Its ultimate objective is to promote stabilization of concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. U.S. participation in the international negotiations under the UNFCCC helps ensure that international approaches are consistent with our environmental, economic and political interests. Decisions taken under the UNFCCC are likely to have implications for international energy use and industrial production, technology diffusion, and our overall bilateral relationships with many nations. We also use the UNFCCC process to increase the role of developing countries in the global effort necessary to address climate change. Furthermore, our voluntary contribution bolsters our ability to influence the UNFCCC Secretariat in its administration of the treaty.

As a Party to the UNFCCC, the United States has various legal obligations, which include improving GHG inventories for ourselves and others, facilitating the diffusion of clean energy technology, sharing information on climate change policies and measures, and exploring ways to work jointly with other countries to reduce GHG emissions.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), begun in 1988 as a joint effort of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program, brings together thousands of scientists to assess the state of climate change science. The U.S. scientific community is well represented in the IPCC, with U.S.-based scientists comprising the majority of its active membership. The Panel's assessment efforts shed important light on the scientific and technical underpinnings of domestic and international policy responses to combat the threat of global climate change. The IPCC also responds to requests for inputs from the UNFCCC on methodological questions, greenhouse gas inventories, and emissions scenarios. Funding for the IPCC would allow it to continue to provide needed scientific inputs.

The FY 2002 budget request for the UNFCCC and the IPCC reflects the current realities of the significant demands placed upon the secretariats of both organizations by international climate change cooperation supported by the Administration. The responsibilities of the UNFCCC secretariat have increased substantially over the past few years. These include work on reporting on GHG emissions, technology issues, and developing country communications, among others. The Secretariat will continue to organize workshops, synthesizing Parties' submissions and preparing original papers on issues under discussion. Funds will be used to support the UNFCCC administrative budget for the 2001-02 biennium, as well as further U.S. voluntary contributions to the projected needs of the two trust funds established by the Conference of the Parties to support participation in the Convention and meet extrabudgetary needs of the Secretariat.

Although the IPCC's Third Assessment Report will have been completed by October 2001, the IPCC secretariat is expected to produce special and technical reports on various elements upon the request of the UNFCCC's subsidiary body on scientific and technological advice (SBSTA) and other UN Convention Bodies. Through our contribution, we will seek to guide the formulation and review of these reports. In addition, the IPCC is also participating in an international effort involving SBSTA and the Environment Directorate of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to develop "good practices guidelines" for conducting emissions inventories through expert meetings and workshops.

International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	2,200	1,750	1,750

National Interests:

The ICSECA account supports U.S. international affairs strategic efforts to secure a sustainable global environment and to promote democratic practices and respect for human rights.

Participation in selected UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) related international scientific, educational, cultural, and communications activities is considered essential to U.S. interests. Such participation enables the U.S. to pursue these interests actively and to take initiatives within UNESCO multilateral programs that advance priority goals of the United States Government and key elements of the American educational, scientific, cultural and communications communities. The U.S. withdrew from UNESCO in December 1984.

Objectives & Justification:

For FY 2002, \$1,750,000 is requested to support programs that seek to: support literacy, human rights and democracy education; foster understanding and protection of the global environment; improve access to education for girls; safeguard free flow of ideas and press freedom; develop international electronic networks of scientific and other information exchange, storage and retrieval; maintain U.S. influence and leadership in high-priority UNESCO activities such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Global Oceans Observation System; and promote the advancement of scientific knowledge and capacity building in science.

Several of the programs proposed for support were U.S. creations within UNESCO that play an important role internationally but need continued U.S. support to function effectively. Among the most important are the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Heritage Convention.

The ICSECA account facilitates flexible, collaborative partnerships between international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the advancement of science and technology, the understanding of global environmental problems and the promotion of democratic practice and the opening of education to all.

Thus, ICSECA provides funds, through a grant to the National Academy of Sciences, to the International Council for Science (ICSU) in support of UNESCO-related programs that address global environmental change, natural hazards reduction, and scientific capacity building. This grant also provides funds for a number of small catalytic sub-grants in support of specific programs in microbiology, the chemical sciences, and the international social sciences.

The ICSECA account also provides contributions to the U.S. Commission on Libraries and Information Science to promote, through cooperation with UNESCO, international access to the Internet and techniques of electronic information storage and retrieval. FY 2002 funding to UNESCO would provide support of a free press, literacy, democracy and human rights education, scientific cooperation, international activities of the Man and the Biosphere Program, the UNESCO International Hydrological Program and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

The World Heritage Convention (WHC) merits particular note in that it is an extension to the international level of the U.S. National Park concept and a product of American initiative and leadership under President Nixon. It is among the most effective international tools for the protection of ecosystems and, in situ, biological diversity. The United States was the first of 162 nations to ratify it and has played a leadership role throughout its thirty-year history. The FY 2002 request for WHC of \$450,000 would support the following objectives and U.S. goals as a state party: to identify and list -- at the request of States Parties and following agreed protocols -- natural and cultural sites considered of exceptional interest and universal value (in requesting inscription of sites, States commit themselves to protecting them and to monitor their status but do not relinquish sovereignty or management control); and assist States Parties, at their invitation, to meet their commitment to protect sites through technical and financial aid made available through intergovernmental and NGO networks.

The Convention has no role or authority beyond listing sites and offering technical advice and assistance.

World Meteorological Organization  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	2,000	2,000	2,000

National Interests:

The U.S. National Weather Service requires meteorological and hydrological data from outside its borders for forecasting severe weather and extreme climate, and for international air travel. Other parts of the U.S. national economy depend on weather and climate data from other parts of the world in their routine operations, such as shipping, power companies and agricultural interests.

Since its inception at U.S. behest in 1967, the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) has provided training and equipment to help developing countries participate in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch. This program provides continuous, vital atmospheric and oceanic data and products to: give the United States and other nations the basic information needed to forecast severe weather events and assist with critical information on natural and man-made disasters that affect life, safety, water use, and crop yields around the globe; support civil aviation, marine navigation, and basic global data needs for industry and many U.S. agencies, including the Department of Defense; and monitor changes in climate in the cleanliness of the atmosphere, and on freshwater availability due to human interactions with the natural environment.

Objectives & Justification:

New opportunities for improving global weather and climate observations are developing which can dramatically improve the U.S. economy.

A new occultation technique allows for obtaining the structure of the world's entire upper atmosphere using low-earth-orbiting satellites and global positioning systems. A program in this field led by the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (Boulder, CO), merits substantial international participation.

By establishing regional maintenance activities, automatic weather stations can increase the observational coverage and become reliable in remote locations, providing important data for improved weather and climate forecasting. Currently, a regional maintenance program is being conducted under the WMO VCP in the Caribbean area. This program helps to provide sustainability to other U.S.-sponsored activities in the region.

Improvements in connecting Meteorological Services to the Internet provide a low-cost, reliable and quick way to get global data back to the United States, especially radar data needed for hurricane forecasting. A program focused on switching from the existing, expensive Global Telecommunications System to the Internet is being implemented. Changing the basic approach of the system requires upgrading of capabilities and training of all participants.

Voluntary Cooperation Program activities are coordinated with donor organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank, the European Union, Inter-American Development Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development, as well as regional and bilateral partners, to avoid duplication and to take advantage of synergistic opportunities.

UN Population Fund  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
IO&P	25,000	25,000	25,000

National Interests:

Achieving a healthy and sustainable world population is one of the 16 International Affairs strategic goals and a critical element of the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for population and health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Sustainable population growth promotes internal stability and social and economic progress in other countries, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises. The United States implements its international population policy through both bilateral and multilateral programs. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is the largest multilateral provider of population assistance and has primary responsibility among the UN system for population issues. It operates in over 160 developing countries to meet internationally-agreed quantitative goals on access to reproductive health care and voluntary family planning services, safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS education and prevention, and education for women and girls.

Objectives & Justification:

The overarching U.S. international population policy objective is to implement the Program of Action agreed upon at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). This includes monitoring national population policies and programs, the conversion of family planning programs into comprehensive reproductive health care programs and the attainment of program self-sufficiency by recipient countries to meet the 20-year ICPD goals and objectives related to reducing maternal and infant mortality, girls' education, and universal access to reproductive health care and voluntary family planning services. At the five-year review of the ICPD in 1999, governments agreed to broaden this commitment to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

UNFPA funds programs in the key ICPD Program of Action areas. Within each program area, UNFPA supports research, training, awareness and information dissemination. Gender concerns and women's empowerment are integral components of all UNFPA programming. UNFPA does not fund abortions nor does it advocate abortion as a means of family planning.

UNFPA's programmatic emphasis is on reproductive health and voluntary family planning services, national population policies and strategies, and advocacy. This emphasis is fully consistent with our international population policy's focus on reducing infant and maternal mortality, preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, improving the economic, social and political status of women, supporting the family, narrowing educational gaps between boys and girls, increasing male involvement in reproductive health and child-rearing, and discouraging wasteful resource consumption.

A new Executive Director, Dr. Thoraya Obaid, was appointed to head the agency beginning January 1, 2001. The first Saudi national to head a UN agency, the U.S. supported Dr. Obaid's appointment.

For FY 2002, \$25 million is being requested to support UNFPA's activities. In addition to ongoing programs, the agency will continue to respond to emergency situations by providing reproductive health and voluntary family planning services as it did for natural disaster victims in Venezuela and Turkey in late 1999 and to help rehabilitate maternal health care clinics in Eritrea in 2000. UNFPA is also playing a leading role in a larger global initiative currently underway to meet contraceptive shortfalls throughout the developing world.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is affecting nearly every country in the world. UNFPA will continue to address the pandemic on several levels by supporting HIV/AIDS prevention programs in approximately 130 countries as an integral part of its broader reproductive health care voluntary family planning work. UNFPA is also one of the seven co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and is part of the UNICEF/WHO/UNAIDS initiative on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

## International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Country	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Request
Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	500	-	-
International Civil Aviation Organization	300	300	300
International Conservation Programs	5,150	5,450	5,700
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities	2,200	1,750	1,750
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2,500	-	-
International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,500	6,500	6,500
KEDO	6,000	-	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	28,000	26,000	25,000
Organization of American States Development Assistance Programs	5,150	5,500	5,500
Organizaton of American States Fund for Strengthening Democracy	2,500	2,500	2,500
UN Development Fund for Women	1,000	1,000	1,000
UN Development Program	80,000	87,091	87,100
UN Environment Program	10,000	10,000	10,750
UN Population Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,500	1,500	1,500
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	5,000	5,000	5,000
World Food Program	5,000	5,000	5,400
World Meteorological Organization	2,000	2,000	2,000
World Trade Organization/Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	-	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,300</b>	<b>185,591</b>	<b>186,000</b>